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气候变化框架公约

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附属履行机构

第三十六届会议

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临时议程项目 14(a)

能力建设

《公约》之下的能力建设

临时议程项目 14(b)

能力建设

《京都议定书》之下的能力建设

为支持第三次全面审查对经济过渡期国家执行能力建设框架的进展情况及其成效进行分析

秘书处的说明*

概要

编写本说明，是为了加强附属履行机构根据 3/CP.7 号决定确立的在经济过渡期国家执行能力建设框架(能力建设框架)的效率。本说明综合吸收了 2012 年 2 月 14 日之前收到的国家信息通报、其它国家报告以及缔约方提交的各种资料中的信息。提供的信息按能力建设框架的内容所示。缔约方不妨审议本文件，以协助审查经济过渡期国家的能力建设情况。

* 由于缔约方提出意见过迟，因此本文件在应交日期后提交。

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一. 导言

A. 授权

1. 缔约方会议第 3/CP.7 号决定通过了经济过渡期国家能力建设框架(能力建设框架)。¹ 在这项决定中, 缔约方会议规定该框架立刻生效, 以帮助经济过渡期国家执行《公约》。促请《公约》附件二所列缔约方(附件二缔约方)通过多边、双边机构和协议以及私营部门提供财政和技术援助, 以执行通过的框架。² 第 3/CP.7 号决定附件 C 为此确定了 12 个优先领域。

2. 作为《京都议定书》缔约方会议的《公约》缔约方会议第 30/CMP.1 号决定,³ 能力建设框架还可适用于《京都议定书》, 并批准该框架指导经济过渡期国家执行《京都议定书》方面的能力建设活动。该决定请附件二缔约方抓紧注意⁴ 经济过渡期国家在执行《京都议定书》方面的能力建设需求。

3. 附属履行机构第二十和二十七届会议审查了执行第 3/CP.7 号决定的情况。附属履行机构第二十七届会议注意到, 能力建设框架所列的需求范围仍然适用。⁵ 附属履行机构决定根据经济过渡期国家和附件二缔约方在国家信息通报中提供的信息, 全球环境贷款基金(全环基金)及其执行机构、多边和双边机构以及其它国际组织将提供的信息, 在第三十六届会议上再次审查执行第 3/CP.7 号和第 30/CMP.1 号决定的情况。⁶

4. 在这届会议上, 附属履行机构请缔约方和有关组织在 2012 年 2 月前就他们如何在经济过渡期国家开展能力建设活动的情况向秘书处提供资料。⁷ 附属履行机构请秘书处就缔约方和有关组织提供的资料编制一份汇编和综合报告, 并将该报告提交附属履行机构第三十六届会议审议。⁸

¹ FCCC/CP/2001/13/Add.1。

² 第 3/CP.7 号决定, 第 6 段。

³ FCCC/KP/CMP/2005/8/Add.4。

⁴ 第 30/CMP.1 号决定, 第 2 段。

⁵ FCCC/SBI/2007/34, 第 84 段。

⁶ FCCC/SBI/2007/34, 第 86 段。

⁷ FCCC/SBI/2007/34, 第 87 段。

⁸ FCCC/SBI/2007/34, 第 88 段。

B. 本说明的范围

5. 本综合报告介绍在经济过渡期国家开展的能力建设活动的情况，并确定需求和缺陷。它着重于 2007 年至 2011 年开展并报告的活动。其中的资料来源于附件二缔约方和经济过渡期国家在国家信息通报中就开展的活动提供的报告、缔约方提交的材料以及有关组织提供的资料。

6. 秘书处收到了三个缔约方应附属履行机构第二十七届会议的请求而提交的四份材料。⁹这四份材料也被考虑在内。

7. 所列的资料按能力建设框架的内容所示。附件所列的资料可能含有在某些活动方面得不到资料的领域中的某些缺陷。

C. 附属履行机构可采取的行动

8. 附属履行机构在审查能力建设框架时不妨审议本说明概要列出的调查结果和关键问题，以确定提高这些国家应对气候变化的能力的进一步步骤。

二. 历史背景

A. 导言

9. 要更好地了解捐助方和受援方在 2007-2011 年期间是如何确定能力建设优先事项的，就必须考虑三个政治里程碑。

10. 《京都议定书》第一个承诺期始于 2008 年 1 月 1 日。当时，联合执行项目大多由经济过渡期国家接纳，如果各东道国和捐助国有资格参加联合机制，那么它们可能已经在产生减排单位了。在整个 2007 年以及在 2008 年上半年，大多数经济过渡期国家提交了初次报告，描述了他们在遵守《京都议定书》第 5 条第 1 款(国家体系)、第 7 条第 4 款(登记册系统)以及第 7 条下报告信息的要求方面的能力。到 2008 年底，大多数经济过渡期国家¹⁰被认为有资格参加这些机制。第一个承诺期初期，以及随后联合执行项目的执行，都标志着真实试验已经建立的能力的开始。国家温室气体清单、国家战略、遵守报告要求的能力、都称为保持参加联合执行的资格的关键因素。

⁹ 可在《气候公约》网站上查阅：<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2012/sbi/eng/misc05.pdf>。

¹⁰ 在以后几年终止了有些国家的资格，主要是由于他们在国家体系方面的挑战。他们的清单不足，常常表明在国家体系方面有棘手的问题，转交给履约委员会的执行问题在这方面说明了这个问题的特点。

11. 在十四个经济过渡期国家中有十个国家在 2004 年至 2007 年期间加入了欧洲联盟(欧盟)。¹¹ 2004 年 5 月, 捷克共和国、爱沙尼亚、匈牙利、拉脱维亚、立陶宛、波兰、斯洛伐克和斯洛文尼亚成为欧盟的新成员国。保加利亚和罗马尼亚于 2007 年 1 月随之加入。克罗地亚目前是候选国, 它期望能在 2013 年加入。从 2007 年至 2012 年, 新的成员国逐渐成为欧盟气候变化政策不可分割的一部分。捷克共和国和匈牙利从 2010 年起向环境基金捐款。¹² 斯洛文尼亚选择“快车道”融资机制, 以便向两个缓解项目捐款, 其中包括在黑山的能力建设进程。

12. 《京都议定书》附件 B 所列缔约方产生了新的能力建设需求。例如形成了诸如“绿色投资计划”等等的机制, 这种机制将基于项目的机制(联合执行)和国际排放交易结合在一起。通过国际排放交易出售配额单位而所得的收益被输送到一项特别基金, 以支持温室气体减排项目。

B. 方法

13. 为评估 2007 年至 2011 年在经济过渡期国家开展的能力建设的活动的效率, 本说明采用 2001 年至 2007 年期间的能力建设活动作为一种比较基线(第三章)。本说明还对当前的能力建设是否弥补了 2007 年确定的障碍问题作了评估(第四章)。

三. 2001 年至 2007 年期间经济过渡期国家的能力建设活动

A. 通过国家能力自我评估对需求作评估

14. 环境基金协助各国筹备国家能力自我评估(能力自评)。能力自评活动为各国提供了查明能力方面优先需求的一次机会, 以便有效地处理横跨各部门的全球环境问题。鼓励各国制定一项行动计划, 以根据与能力自评有关的三份公约来实现全球环境管理目标, 这三份公约是:《生物多样性公约》、《气候公约》和《联合国防治荒漠化公约》。

15. 从 2001 年至 2007 年, 七个经济过渡期国家(保加利亚、爱沙尼亚、匈牙利、拉脱维亚、罗马尼亚、斯洛伐克和斯洛文尼亚)完成了能力自评。各经济过渡期国家在能力自评的内容方面有很大的不同。但是, 对所有经济过渡期国家得出的共同结论反映了在开展能力自评时存在的能力建设需求和缺陷。这些需求和缺陷有如下:

¹¹ 在 2004 年至 2007 年期间, 以下经济过渡期国家加入了欧盟: 保加利亚、捷克共和国、爱沙尼亚、匈牙利、拉脱维亚、立陶宛、波兰、罗马尼亚、斯洛伐克和斯洛文尼亚。

¹² FCCC/CP/2010/5。

(a) 处理气候变化问题的政治承诺不足。这对执行能力建设框架的优先领域带来不利影响；

(b) 拟定、执行和评估国家、国际气候变化政策的组织能力不够。经济过渡期国家在履行《公约》及其《京都议定书》的承诺方面没有综合而强大的政策；

(c) 在评估人为温室气体排放方面缺乏能有效发挥职能的国家系统；

(d) 在核算温室气体排放方面缺乏能行使职能的国家登记处；

(e) 对参加联合执行的准备不足；

(f) 利害相关方和公众参加与气候变化有关的国家和国际活动不够。

B. 经济过渡期国家的能力缺陷和需求

16. 以下是对各种能力建设缺陷的综合说明，这些缺陷是由经济过渡期国家在2001年至2007年期间确定并报告的。它来自附件二缔约方和经济过渡期国家在国家信息通报中关于各项活动的报告、缔约方提交的材料以及其他有关组织提供的资料。

1. 温室气体清单

17. 大多数缔约方表示两大关注。第一个关注是缺乏可持续融资。因此，负责编制清单的小组的专门知识以及这些小组的知识基础维持不下去。这导致新聘任的小组缺乏高质量汇编温室气体清单方面的必要知识或技能。第二大关注是缺乏专门知识和资源来采用气候变化问题政府间专门委员会(气专委)较高层级评估温室气体排放量的方法¹³，特别是在土地使用、土地使用变化和林业部门。

2. 温室气体排放预测

18. 许多缔约方指出，预测温室气体排放所采用的模式缺乏力度，对影响温室气体排放的主要外部变量(如国内总产值、人口、汽车数量、能源平衡、农业面积等等)的变化不敏感。这些模式没有考虑到影响排放水平的所有重要因素。因此，根据上述模式所做的预报并不可靠。

3. 政策和措施以及对它们的效应的评估

19. 大多数缔约方报告说缺乏考虑减缓活动的必要性的方案和行动计划。另一个问题是缺乏评估政策和措施对一国温室气体排放量的影响的专门知识和软件。

¹³ 气专委国家温室气体清单编制指南，可在以下网站查阅：<<http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2006gl/index.html>>。

4. 影响评估和适应

20. 若干缔约方表示在生态系统和经济部门对气候变化的脆弱性的了解程度低，这是一种缺陷，因此就缺乏关于适应问题的政策。此外，经济过渡期国家几乎没有关于影响、脆弱性和风险评估的手段。

5. 研究和系统观察

21. 大多数缔约方指出缺乏维护和升级现有设备的财政资源。

6. 教育、培训和公众认识

22. 大多数缔约方报告说，除了环境部以外，其他的部和机构对气候变化的认识很低。由于当地媒体缺乏报道，或者提供的信息不准确，因此公众对气候变化的认识也很低。缔约方还表明缺乏国际和区域合作，缺乏经验和信息交流等问题。

7. 环境无害技术的转让

23. 大多数缔约方认为主要问题是环境无害技术领域的法律基础不足。

8. 国家信息通报和国家气候行动计划

24. 许多缔约方报告说它们编制国家信息通报的能力不足。但是，部间和机构间没有合作，也阻滞了这一进程。

9. 关于指标、时间表和国家登记册的模式

25. 大多数缔约方认为它们的能力不足。

10. 报告义务

26. 大多数缔约方报告说部间和机构间没有合作，增加编制国家报告所花费的时间。

11. 联合执行项目和排放量交易

27. 大多数缔约方报告说，它们在联合执行和国际排放量交易方面的能力不足。这一领域的主要瓶颈是达到年度资格标准的能力薄弱。

四. 2007 年至 2011 年经济过渡期国家的能力建设活动

28. 本说明评估了 2007 年至 2011 年经济过渡期国家的能力建设是否解决了 2007 年关于经济过渡期国家能力建设框架执行情况综合报告所确定的能力建设缺陷问题。¹⁴

A. 附件一缔约方向经济过渡期国家提供的能力建设支助的综合情况

29. 从 2007 年至 2011 年，所有经济过渡期国家自从第一和第二次审查能力建设框架以来都在执行《公约》及其《京都议定书》所必要的体制和机制的发展方面取得了进展。国内措施和国际努力都促进了这种进展。

30. 附件一缔约方向经济过渡期国家提供的能力建设支助可概括为以下几个主要特点：

(a) 从地理角度来看的主要优先领域¹⁵是非欧盟成员国的经济过渡期国家，即白俄罗斯、俄罗斯联邦和乌克兰。这些国家常常被与《欧洲睦邻政策》下的其他国家一起列在一篮子区域项目下。其他的优先地理领域是克罗地亚，既是欧盟申请加入国又是经济过渡期国家的，只有这一个国家。最近加入欧盟的成员国，即保加利亚和罗马尼亚，是下一个优先领域；

(b) 能力建设优先事项是：

(一) 政策和措施以及评估这些政策和措施对能源、运输、农业和住宅部门带来的影响；

(二) 教育、培训和公众认识；

(三) 联合执行项目和排放量交易；

(c) 温室气体的固定和移动源的能源使用和能效被确定为能力建设的优先部门；

(d) 影响评估和适应是 2007 年至 2011 年经济过渡期国家的新的能力建设领域；

(e) 捷克共和国、波兰和斯洛文尼亚等等在 2007 年前接受能力建设支持的一些经济过渡期国家已成为向发展中国家(如黑山)和其他经济过渡期国家(如白俄罗斯)提供能力建设活动的捐助国；

(f) 捷克共和国、匈牙利和俄罗斯联邦等等一些经济过渡期国家对环境基金的第五个充资期做了认捐。

¹⁴ FCCC/SBI/2007/18。

¹⁵ ‘优先领域’按照某一国家或某一能力建设领域的项目数量来确定。

31. 欧盟的一些附件二缔约方与冰岛和挪威等等非欧盟成员国一起，与列支敦士登合作，通过赠款系统，在碳捕获和储存、生物多样性以及住宅和产业部门的能效等等优先部门向经济过渡期的邻国和欧盟新成员国提供支助。

32. 许多缔约方认为能力建设是跨部门性的；它们大力倡导，对经济过渡期国家的能力建设需求的支助应该是适应、减缓、报告义务、温室气体清单、技术转让和市场机制的一个不可分割的部分。许多缔约方为将援助输送到经济过渡期国家而设计了专门的金融工具和金融机构。白俄罗斯、俄罗斯联邦和乌克兰在《欧洲睦邻和伙伴关系文书》下获得了支助，克罗地亚则从《加入前援助文书》中获得支助。

33. 通过诸如环境基金等等的大型多边机构可以观察到地理优先领域的变化情况。2004 年加入欧盟的经济过渡期国家在环境基金第三(2002-2006)和第四(2006-2010)个充资期下开展能力建设活动。在这些国家，环境基金只完成了始于 2007 年前并继续在以后几年执行的多年度项目，其中有些项目仍在执行。2004 年以来，环境基金在 2004 年新加入欧盟的成员国没有开始任何新的项目。至于在 2007 年加入欧盟的保加利亚和罗马尼亚，其项目数量有限(从 2008 年至 2011 年有四个项目)。大多数项目在俄罗斯联邦和乌克兰，其次是在白俄罗斯。在经济过渡期国家的项目全部是减缓项目，优先事项是产业、住宅和运输部门的能效。

34. 2009 年，联合国环境规划署设立了双边融资机构气候变化工作组。该工作组由五个双边金融机构组成：法国开发署、德国复兴信贷银行、日本国际合作署、北欧环境金融公司、欧洲投资银行。这些机构为全世界的项目融资，包括经济过渡期国家。但是，这些国家被列入了范围较大的称为“东部和南部欧洲”¹⁶。列入这一组类的有些国家是非附件一国家。流向这一组类的资金在该组类内部的各国之间重新分配。

35. 在与国家信息通报、缔约方提交的资料及有关组织提交的报告中关于经济过渡期国家能力建设的资料汇编在本报告的综合性附件中介绍。其中所列的活动只是指示性的，不应被看作是囊括了全部活动。所列的活动分三类：第一类是在附件二缔约方的合作下开展的活动；第二类是欧盟、环境基金和捐助方开展的活动；第三类是在国家组织的合作下开展的活动。

¹⁶ “东部和南部欧洲”组类由以下国家组成：阿尔巴尼亚、白俄罗斯、波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那、保加利亚、克罗地亚、捷克共和国、爱沙尼亚、匈牙利、黑山、波兰、科索沃共和国、罗马尼亚、俄罗斯联邦、塞尔维亚、前南斯拉夫的马其顿共和国和乌克兰。

B. 评估 2007 年至 2011 年期间总的进展、需求和缺陷

1. 温室气体排放清单

36. 所有经济过渡期国家在 2007 年前都确立了关于编制国家温室气体清单的法律和体制框架。但是，若干国家由于国际专家组同级审评的负面结果而在 2007 年至 2011 年期间丧失了一年参加灵活机制的资格。

37. 由于要求不断增加，经济过渡期国家的温室气体清单需要在方法、体制和技术方面予以改进。已确定的缺陷有以下：

(a) 国家方法不完整：在清单编制过程中应用第 2 和第 3 层方法¹⁷时缺乏专门知识；在氟化气体以及土地利用、土地利用变化和林业方面缺乏专家；

(b) 除了负责编制温室气体清单的组织外，各部和各机构缺乏有关的专门知识。

2. 温室气体排放预测

38. 经济过渡期国家在未来温室气体预测的范围和覆盖面方面各自有很大的不同，有些国家报告说，它们的温室气体排放预测是最近期的。还有些国家则对培训国内专家，以改进目前的预测表示感兴趣。

3. 政策和措施以及评估这些政策和措施的影响

39. 根据《京都议定书》第二条，经济过渡期国家制定并落实了关于减少温室气体排放量的政策和措施。许多缔约方报告说，它们已制定了支持性政策，以提高产业部门的能效。若干缔约方指出，它们正在努力，改进国家和市政各级在提高能效方面的政策。有些缔约方表示，它们在政策的拟订方面得到了技术援助。

40. 在这一领域确定了以下能力建设需求：

(a) 制定低碳发展战略和适当执行现行气候立法的次级立法方面的援助；

(b) 结合气候变化的适应和减缓这两个方面提供部门性的方案、战略和政策；

(c) 制定评估气候立法影响的决策文书和工具。

¹⁷ 见脚注 13。

4. 影响评估和适应

41. 从 2007 年至 2011 年在这一领域开展了大量的活动。几乎所有经济过渡期国家有的已核准了国家适应战略，有的正在完成这一核准过程。许多缔约方表明，对气候变化影响的适应已经列入它们的政治议程。若干缔约方参加了关于适应的挑战和解决方法的研讨会。同时，由于适应进程的复杂性，影响评估和适应是报告提到的能力建设需求量最大的领域。报告提到的需求有如下：

- (a) 创建区域、部门和跨国边界(就共享的生态系统而言)的适应战略；
- (b) 决策者利用决策工具和文书来评估气候变化的影响。

5. 研究和系统观测

42. 若干缔约方报告说，它们在加强气象观测网、天气预报服务、气候学数据库、专家服务和培训方案方面得到了资助。这一领域的能力建设缺陷有如下：

- (a) 学术界在国际科学论坛上的参与不足；
- (b) 研究机构依靠过时的设备。经济过渡期国家的气象研究中心迫切需要对研究和观测方面的技术能力予以升级。

6. 教育、培训和公众认识

43. 有些缔约方指出，有些能力建设项目也一直保留着教育、培训和公众认识方面的事项。例如，关于提高能效和节能的项目中几乎一直有提高认识活动。但是，经济过渡期国家指出，在这一领域的活动不充分。确定的能力建设缺陷有如下：

- (a) 由于认识程度低，而且缺乏用本国语言编制的提高认识材料，因此公众对解决气候变化问题的参与不足；
- (b) 决策者对本社区减缓和适应气候变化方面可资利用的机会没有充分的了解。

7. 环境无害技术的转让

44. 环境无害技术的转让主要通过联合执行机制进行。有些缔约方指出，它们作出了额外的努力，其中包括改进技术转让的法律框架，提高评估和转让技术方面的知识产权的地位，参加技术转让问题的研讨会，接受能效技术，提高能效被确定为开展技术转让方面所作努力最大的领域。

8. 国家信息通报和国家气候行动计划

45. 所有经济过渡期国家在编写国家信息通报方面都有足够的的能力，有些缔约方表示，它们正在拟订或者已经通过了在不同部门处理气候变化问题的行动计划，例如开展环境友善技术和制定可持续能源政策等。

9. 评估温室气体排放的国家系统

46. 这一领域的能力建设需求与温室气体排放清单下的能力建设需求相同。缔约方指出，由于要求的不断增加，因此评估温室气体排放的国家系统需要在方法、体制和技术方面予以改进。

10. 指标、时间表和国家登记册方面的核算模式

47. 所有经济过渡期国家报告说，它们在操作和维持国家登记册方面有足够的国家能力。一个缔约方指出，得到了在其国家登记册的采购和组织方面提供的技术援助。这项援助还包括了对国家登记册操作人员的培训。

11. 报告义务

48. 这一领域的能力建设需求与温室气体排放清单和国家信息通报的能力建设需求相同。

12. 联合执行项目和排放量交易

49. 缔约方报告说，环境无害技术的转让主要通过联合执行机制来进行。缔约方指出，联合执行项目的数量越来越多。缔约方在这一能力建设领域遇到的主要问题，是在由于温室气体清单的质量达不到要求而被撤销资格方面的风险。有些国家报告说，联合执行项目的数量不断增加，也需要增加训练有素的人力资源。

五. 结论

50. 可以在几乎所有优先领域为所有经济过渡期国家制定以下结论：

(a) 2007-2011年期间经济过渡期国家的能力建设需求反映了2007年审查所查明的需求；

(b) 捐助方的优先事项定为支持为减缓和适应活动创造扶持环境；

(c) 地理覆盖集中于减缓潜力大的国家(即白俄罗斯、俄罗斯联邦和乌克兰)，但根据它们2007年的自我评估，这些国家仍然缺乏充分的气候政策和措施；

- (d) 目标部门是减缓潜力大的部门(例如, 能源、特别是住宅部门的能效; 产业, 特别是产业装置的能效)或者是易受气候变化影响的部门(如农业部门);
- (e) 作为优先事项的能力建设领域(教育和培训、技术转让)反映了捐助方在气候进程中积极地使私营部门和公众参与的期望;
- (f) 通过能力建设进程而确立的国家能力和国家专门知识是行之有效的, 能够在没有国际资助的情况下开展进一步的工作;
- (g) 2007 年至 2011 年期间, 由于不断扩大的科学知识而确定了一些新的能力建设需求;
- (h) 由于气候变化问题日益复杂, 因此而产生了当前的一些能力建设缺陷;
- (i) 大多数能力建设需要属于以下领域: 编制温室气体清单, 影响评估和适应, 教育、公众认识和培训;
- (j) 在所有能力建设项目中, 经济过渡期国家利害相关方都需要有国家能力和专门知识。因此, 国内专家的培训和教育至关重要。

51. 总的结论是, 经济过渡期国家在 2007 年至 2011 年的能力建设重点明确, 富有成效。因此而利用了《公约》及其《京都议定书》下现有的机制和工具, 大量地开展了减缓和适应气候变化的努力。经济过渡期国家不仅接受援助, 而且还开始向非附件一缔约方转让自己在能力建设方面的专门技能、知识和获得的教益。

Annex

[English only]

Capacity-building activities in countries with economies in transition in the period 2007 to 2011

This annex contains a compilation of information on capacity-building in countries with economies in transition as contained in national communications, submissions from Parties and reports from relevant organizations. Activities are listed in three tables. Table 1 includes activities undertaken in cooperation with Parties included in Annex II to the Convention. Table 2 includes activities by the European Union, the Global Environment Facility and multiple donors. Table 3 includes activities undertaken in cooperation with international organizations. The annex may contain certain gaps in areas where no information on relevant activities was available.

Table 1
Activities undertaken in cooperation with Annex II Parties

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Purpose/target of activity</i>	<i>Date and location</i>	<i>Annex II Party, implementing agency</i>	<i>Web link for further information</i>
Consolidation of data and data quality improvement of national greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories	The Environmental Protection Agency of Austria has been supporting the national inventory teams of Croatia in its efforts for consolidation and data quality improvement of their national greenhouse gas emission inventories	Ongoing, Croatia	Austria, Environmental Protection Agency of Austria	
Austrian annual joint implementation (JI) clean development mechanism (CDM) workshop	Kommunkredit Public Consulting (KPC) manages the Austrian JI/CDM-Programme on behalf of the Austrian Ministry of Environment. Since October 2004, KPC has organized workshops for the stakeholders of the JI/CDM process. High-level representatives from public authorities, international financing institutions, verifiers, project developers and other key players in the carbon market have an opportunity to discuss topics like outcomes of the latest international climate negotiations, its implications on flexible mechanisms, as well as current and possible future developments on the international carbon market. The eighth JI/CDM workshop took place on 2 and 3 February 2012 hosting more than 130 participants from 16 countries	Ongoing, all countries eligible to host JI and CDM projects	Austria, KPC	< http://www.ji-cdm-austria.at/de/portal/aboutus/events/ >

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Purpose/target of activity</i>	<i>Date and location</i>	<i>Annex II Party, implementing agency</i>	<i>Web link for further information</i>
Cooperation on forest ecosystems inventory	The project focused on the involvement of modern methods and technological procedures in the area of forest inventory in Ukraine. Implementation of new technologies improves mapping and effective utilization of the forest resources. The main goal of the project was the establishment of an information platform on forestry management in Ukraine and introduction of new educational systems in several forestry faculties in Kyjev, Lviv, and Charkiv	2008 to 2010, Ukraine	Czech Republic	
Project System of differentiated management in forest ecosystems of Ukrainian Carpathian Mountains	This project aimed at contributing to environmental protection and sustainable use of ecosystems in the Carpathian Mountains. The methodology for mapping of the natural conditions was developed first and then the frameworks of differentiated management were proposed. These frameworks were put together on the basis of detailed mapping of natural conditions. The objective was to deliver a proposal for appropriate forest management system according to functions served by each part of the forest within the mapped area. An important part of the project was training of experts in forest management and the use of relevant technologies	2008 to 2012, Ukraine	Czech Republic	

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Purpose/target of activity</i>	<i>Date and location</i>	<i>Annex II Party, implementing agency</i>	<i>Web link for further information</i>
State of Green	State of Green is the official green brand for Denmark. The brand and its supporting activities will strengthen international awareness of the solutions and competences of Danish business and industry within energy, climate and environment. Denmark has decided to lead the transition to become a green-growth economy entirely independent of fossil fuels by 2050. State of Green creates international awareness of this vision and of the innovative solutions that will pave the way forward	Ongoing	Denmark, Climate Consortium Denmark, a public-private partnership founded by the following organizations: The Branding Denmark Fund, the Confederation of Danish Industry, the Danish Energy Association, the Danish Agriculture and Food Council and the Danish Wind Industry Association	< http://www.stateofgreen.commkhova >
Increasing energy efficiency in small and medium-sized enterprises (Ukraine)	This project using the Turnaround Management Method of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) aims to reduce GHG emissions of selected companies by at least 20 per cent. The small- and medium size enterprises restructure their energy management system while benefiting from advice of the international experts from industrialized countries	2009 to 2011, Ukraine	Germany, EBRD	
Climate protection programme for Croatia	The aim of the programme is to provide financial and technical support for professionalization and expansion of the company's business model. The programme installs highly efficient equipment for its customers. That boosts technology transfer to Croatia. The capacity-building component also strengthens technology transfer, since it helps to acquaint customers in Croatia with state-of-the-art technologies	Ongoing, Croatia	Germany, KfW Entwicklungsbank, HEP ESCO (Croatian Energy Service Company)	

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Purpose/target of activity</i>	<i>Date and location</i>	<i>Annex II Party, implementing agency</i>	<i>Web link for further information</i>
Promoting climate-friendly industry in the Donezk region	The project aims to implement energy efficiency approaches in Ukraine's most emission-intensive industries. To this end, it has introduced an energy management system in two industrial companies, which demonstrates concrete action and builds the know-how needed to run an energy-efficient business. The advisory service also includes cost effectiveness analyses, which can be used as a basis for finding appropriate financing options. Innovation partnerships with German companies provide an opportunity for a direct exchange of experience	Ongoing, Croatia	Germany	
Energy efficiency in urban districts	The project objective is the model application and dissemination of resource-friendly measures in planning, constructing and operating a building complex, along with the use of modern technologies in Ukraine's construction sector. To this end, building contractors, architects and construction companies are advised and given conceptual support. Furthermore, calculations are made to demonstrate the benefits expected in terms of running costs, energy consumption rates and reductions in greenhouse gas emissions	Ongoing, Ukraine	Germany	

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Purpose/target of activity</i>	<i>Date and location</i>	<i>Annex II Party, implementing agency</i>	<i>Web link for further information</i>
Climate Protection and Renewable Energy as an Opportunity for the Private Sector, Policy-Makers and Civil Society	The project objective is to train staff of non-governmental organizations and local and national authorities to network with one another and thereby intensify the dialogue between relevant stakeholders from the private sector, government and civil society. This will identify sustainable energy solutions and impetus will be given for law-making initiatives and implementation measures. In the context of climate negotiations, a further aim is to define the core issues specific to each country and – wherever possible – work out common transnational positions. The project also aims to demonstrate practicable energy schemes that are affordable at village and household levels	Ongoing, Belarus, Russian Federation, Ukraine	Germany	
Sustainable urban mobility	The purpose of the project is to build expertise in urban mobility at both the national and local levels. At the local level, a concrete plan for mobility management during and after the European Football Championship (EURO 2012) will be developed in collaboration with the city of Lviv. In addition, the Ukrainian environment ministry will be provided with assistance in the promotion of environmental aspects in the transport sector. The focus will be on the promotion of public transport services and of non-motorized transport, with special attention being paid to aspects of climate protection	Ongoing, Ukraine	Germany	

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Purpose/target of activity</i>	<i>Date and location</i>	<i>Annex II Party, implementing agency</i>	<i>Web link for further information</i>
Energy efficiency in residential buildings	The project aims at improving policies to increase energy efficiency at the national and municipal levels. It strengthens the capacities of national policy makers to develop promotional programs and laws on energy efficiency, gives advice to municipal decision makers to implement energy management plans for public buildings and supports business associations and other institutions to organize exchange of experiences, information campaigns and training	Ongoing, Ukraine	Germany	
EU-twinning project	EU-twinning project for the establishment of an air quality monitoring and management system in the meteorological and hydrological service of Croatia	2009 to 2012, Croatia	Finland	
Increasing institutional capacity	Increasing the institutional capacity of the Lithuanian national meteorological service to carry out and manage automatic weather and air quality observations, observation networks and data management	2005 to 2007, Lithuania	Finland, Lithuanian Hydrometeorological Service, Finnish Meteorological Institute	
Zero carbon emissions conference center building of the Regional Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe (REC)	A rehabilitated REC Conference Center has been reconstructed using advanced energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies (heat pumps, solar panels, 'smart' lightning system, etc.). The reconstruction turned an outdated, energy-intensive, soviet-style building into a cutting-edge facility. It is a pilot demonstration building, and the replication potential of the project is high. This project came into being because of generous financing of the Italian government, and a contribution from the Norwegian government	Ongoing, countries of the Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) and South East Europe (SEE) region	Italy, REC	

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Purpose/target of activity</i>	<i>Date and location</i>	<i>Annex II Party, implementing agency</i>	<i>Web link for further information</i>
Support to the development of the Green Investment Schemes in the CEE countries, Belarus, Russian Federation, and Ukraine	Under the regional part of this activity, a workshop on ‘Green Investment Schemes Development: lessons learnt and the way forward’ took place on 24 and 25 April in Budapest, Hungary. The workshop was organized in cooperation with the Central European University and Climate Strategies. The workshop focused on cooperation between buyers and sellers of assigned amount units as well as cooperations among the selling countries. Capacity-building needs and ways to meet these needs were identified and discussed. Under the national part (2008–2009), the focus was on Romanian efforts to develop a geographic information system (GIS). REC headquarters and REC Country Office Romania organized a workshop to discuss the options for the Romanian GIS architecture. Participants at the workshop were international experts, countries-sellers representatives, Romanian governmental officials, and Romanian non-governmental organizations	2007 to 2009, host countries of JI/GIS projects	Japan, REC	< http://www.rec.org/REC/Programs/ClimateChange/Docs/green_investment_2008_04_24/default.html >
Development of post-2012 vision in the CEE and SEE countries	The project consisted of a series of three workshops in three consecutive years: ‘Facilitation of Climate Policy in EITs for the post-Kyoto Period’, ‘Support for Shaping the Post Kyoto Climate Regime’, and ‘Perspectives after Copenhagen’. The representatives of CEE and SEE countries discussed ways to optimize their low-carbon development compliant with the international requirements, EU climate and energy goals, and national interests. In 2010, the discussions on the post-2012 topic were followed by an extra two-day workshop on adaptation strategies	2008 to 2010, Central and Eastern European countries, South-Eastern European countries	Japan, REC	< http://www.rec.org/topicarearea.php?id=11&section=events&event=1 > < http://www.rec.org/topicarearea.php?id=11&section=events&event=2 >

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Purpose/target of activity</i>	<i>Date and location</i>	<i>Annex II Party, implementing agency</i>	<i>Web link for further information</i>
Regional Focal Point (RFP) for Article 6 of the UNFCCC	Implementation of Article 6 of the Convention in EIT countries requires enhancement of the activities of the national focal points for Article 6, and the activities implemented on the regional level bringing international cooperation and information sharing. This requires a regional coordination unit. In 2007, a team of REC experts proposed the concept of an RFP for Article 6 hosted and organized by the REC HQ to the secretariat. During COP 13/CMP 3 in Bali, Indonesia, REC was recognized as an RFP. During the first years of its existence, RFP REC has organized several regional capacity-building activities following the action plan adopted by stakeholders in October 2008. The most highly evaluated activities of the RFP REC have been the training for members of national climate change delegations	Ongoing, EE countries with EIT and SEE countries	The Netherlands, REC	
Financing low-carbon refurbishment, establishment of a finance research office and implementation of pilot projects	One of the main barriers to implementation of energy efficiency measures in the housing sector in Central Eastern Europe is the lack of adequate financial instruments. The Finance Research Office (FRO) was established under this project. The FRO carries out detailed research on a possibility to establish a Guarantee Fund as a financial instrument enhancing the investments into energy efficient refurbishment of the buildings of the targeted countries. Later the FRO will act as a center of excellency and test the concept of the Guarantee Fund through the five pilot projects	2010 to 2012, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Netherlands and Serbia	The Netherlands, REC	

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Purpose/target of activity</i>	<i>Date and location</i>	<i>Annex II Party, implementing agency</i>	<i>Web link for further information</i>
Capacity-building workshop: Adaptation to the Consequences of Climate Change: Progress Achieved and Capacity-building Needed	The first goal of the workshop was to analyse the existing capacities for the adaptation process, identify the further capacity-building needs, share experiences and present case studies in the field of adaptation. The second goal was to disseminate information on the findings of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Fourth Assessment Report among different stakeholders of the adaptation process in Central and Eastern Europe, South-East Europe, Belarus, Russia, Turkey and Ukraine	19 and 20 November 2007, Annex I countries with economies in transition, non-Annex I South-Eastern countries and Turkey	The Netherlands, co-financed by the Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea of Italy through the Italian Trust Fund hosted by the REC	
Government to government (G2G) programme	Development of recommendations to support base branch of industry by implementation of energy efficiency technologies in the Russian Federation	2010 to 2011, Russian Federation	The Netherlands, Department of Basic Branches of Industry, Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Russian Federation; Russian Information Technology Association	< http://www.agentschapnl.nl/programmas-regelingen/g2g-ee-industrie-rusland-development-recommendations-support-base-branch-indus >
Technical solutions and legislative environment for poultry manure in Sverdlovsk region, Russian Federation	This project was executed in the framework of the G2G programme. The project beneficiaries have gained insight into Dutch experience in poultry manure handling and relevant lessons learned have been shared. Recommendations have been formulated on technical solutions for the environmentally friendly handling of poultry manure. Recommendations have been also formulated aimed at the creation of an enabling legislative framework and corresponding government policy	2010 to 2011, Russian Federation	The Netherlands, Ministry of Agriculture of Sverdlovsk Oblast, Russian Federation	< http://www.agentschapnl.nl/nl-evd-internationaal/russian-federation-technical-solutions-and-legislative-environment-poultry-man >

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Purpose/target of activity</i>	<i>Date and location</i>	<i>Annex II Party, implementing agency</i>	<i>Web link for further information</i>
Developing Legal Framework for Regional Sustainable Energy Policy in Sverdlovsk Oblast	The main objective of the project has been to draft an action plan/road map towards a sustainable energy policy in Sverdlovsk Oblast and to discuss it with stakeholders at the final conference of the project	2009 to 2011, Russian Federation	The Netherlands, SenterNovem; Ministry of Housing and Planning of Sverdlovsk Oblast, Russian Federation	< http://www.agentschapnl.nl/nl-evd-internationaal/russian-federation-developing-legal-framework-regional-sustainable-energy-poli >
StartSyd and StartÖst programmes	The StartSyd and StartÖst programmes offer small and medium-sized enterprises in around 40 of the partner companies of Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), including the countries of Eastern Europe, the opportunity to apply for financial support for knowledge transfer and equipment. The aim is to contribute towards improved prospects for sustainable, profitable and productive small and medium-sized enterprises	Ongoing, 40 countries, including Eastern European countries	Sweden, Sida	< http://www.sida.se/Documents/Import/pdf/982-Sida-Evaluations-Newsletter.pdf >
Demo-Miljö project	On behalf of Sida, the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth is implementing the Demo-Miljö project, which relates to environmental technology initiatives in the areas of sustainable urban development and renewable energy. The assistance is targeted at Sweden's partner countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and Eastern and Central Europe	Ongoing, Africa, Asia, Latin America, Eastern and Central Europe	Sweden, Sida, Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth	
Establishing environmental legislation	The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency assists several EIT countries in establishing environmental legislation and new environmental institutions. It works together with the country's environmental authority and international organizations such as UNEP. The present-day programme includes several countries in Eastern Europe	Ongoing, Eastern Europe	Sweden, Swedish Environmental Protection Agency	

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Purpose/target of activity</i>	<i>Date and location</i>	<i>Annex II Party, implementing agency</i>	<i>Web link for further information</i>
Europe Adapts to Climate Change: Comparing National Adaptation Strategies	This report identifies research gaps and policy needs that still exist and indicates the type of information that will be required for the continued development of adaptation policies in Europe	June 2009, Latvia and non-Annex I Parties	United Kingdom, Alterra (the Netherlands)	< http://www.peer.eu/publications/europe-adapts-to-climate-change/ >
A Long-Term Biodiversity, Ecosystem and Awareness Research Network (ALTER-Net)	ALTER-Net has coordinated two multi-site experiments (MSEs) in order to demonstrate that simple field experiments can be conducted across Europe. MSE I experiment looked at vegetation responses to disturbance by trampling, which is an important factor controlling the assemblage of plants. Thirty-nine experimental sites in 10 European countries were established. The second multi-site experiment addressed the variation of litter decomposition across a European gradient. Specifically, the study investigated the impact of nutrient availability along a broad climatic gradient to explore the impact of nutrients and climate on decomposition. This MSE involved 20 experimental sites in 10 countries, with 8 grassland sites and 12 in forested ecosystems	June 2009, Hungary, Romania, Slovakia, non-Annex I Parties	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, ALTER-Net	< http://www.alter-net.info/files/outputs/phase-1-final-report > < http://www.nitroeuropa.eu/ > < http://www.eu-watch.org/ >
Technical advising and assistance on forest policy and forest management in Bulgaria	This project was launched with a two-week orientation trip by a United States Forest Service (USFS) retiree to Bulgaria. The trip provided a comprehensive overview of forests and forestry practices in Bulgaria. It included visits to forest management activities in a wide range of locations and extensive meetings with a large number of forest managers and stakeholders to obtain a diversity of perspectives on the current state of forest management in Bulgaria and their expectations for the future	Ongoing, Bulgaria	United States of America, USFS with support of the America for Bulgaria Foundation, Ministry of Agriculture and Food of Bulgaria Executive Forest Agency	< http://www.fs.fed.us/global/globe/europe/bulgaria .htm>

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Purpose/target of activity</i>	<i>Date and location</i>	<i>Annex II Party, implementing agency</i>	<i>Web link for further information</i>
Protected area management	The USFS has been collaborating with Russian Federation on research, technical cooperation, and policy issues since 1958. For over 50 years, the United States and Russia have shared knowledge and expertise on sustainable forest management, fire management, ecotourism, habitat protection, pest management, illegal logging, and other topics	Ongoing, Russian Federation	United States of America, USFS	< http://www.fs.fed.us/global/globe/europe/russia.htm >
Assessment of current and future fire risks in the Exclusion Zone of the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant	Since 2006, USFS specialists have been working with Ukrainian counterparts to assess current and future fire risk in the Exclusion Zone and provide recommendations for reducing fire potential. The teams have reviewed existing information on vegetation, forest inventory, forest health, hazardous fuel loads, seasonal and annual fire occurrence, and management plans. They have also recommended steps that could be taken to mitigate the risk of a catastrophic fire, including fuel inventory and reduction, active fire monitoring, and understanding risks from smoke	Ongoing, Ukraine	United States of America, USFS	< http://www.fs.fed.us/global/globe/europe/ukraine.htm >
Building energy efficiency codes in Russia and Kazakhstan	Main activities and outputs: i) Developed improved building-energy codes and compliance manuals; ii) Delivered seminars on design and construction of buildings that comply with newly enacted codes. Provided training to leading building officials on best practices in code enforcement and continuous code improvement as well as on efficient building techniques and technologies; iii) Provided technical assistance in evaluating and improving the energy efficiency of designs for key buildings	2006 to 2008, Russian Federation, Kazakhstan	United States of America, Institute for Market Transformation	< http://www.reecp.org/showProject/16085.10409019/building-energy-efficiency-codes-in-russia-and-kazakhstan.htm >

Table 2
Activities of the European Union, the Global Environment Facility and multiple donors

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Purpose/target of activity</i>	<i>Date and location</i>	<i>Agencies and institutions involved</i>	<i>Web link for further information</i>
Support to Kyoto Protocol Implementation	The Support to the Kyoto Protocol Implementation (SKPI) project is a regional programme. The objective is to assist partner countries in addressing climate change, both by extending the use of the mechanisms under the Kyoto Protocol and by supporting the formulation of appropriate mitigation and adaptation strategies in each country. The project seeks to: i) Reinforce awareness and capacity of the technical ministries, relevant government departments and the general public in relation to climate change in general and to the Kyoto Protocol mechanisms in particular; ii) Strengthen interest in and extend participation of economic stakeholders (particularly industry and energy utilities) in climate-change-related activities, including the clean development mechanism (CDM) and joint implementation (JI) and focusing particularly on energy efficiency; iii) Formulate climate-change mitigation and adaptation strategies and assist with their implementation	2007 to 2011, Belarus, Russian Federation, Ukraine, and the other 9 European Neighbourhood Partnership (ENP) countries	European Union (EU), European Neighborhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI)	
Regional Environment Network for Accession (RENA)	RENA represents the current EU regional cooperation framework for the Western Balkans and Turkey in the field of environment and climate change. RENA allows for cooperation at both the political level (ministerial meetings) and expert/technical level (4 working groups). Working group 2 focuses its activities on climate change and aims at preparing IPA beneficiaries for implementation of EU requirements on climate change, as well as at creating a forum for officials from the	Ongoing, Croatia, Western Balkan countries, Turkey	EU	

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Purpose/target of activity</i>	<i>Date and location</i>	<i>Agencies and institutions involved</i>	<i>Web link for further information</i>
Enforcement of the environment management scheme and its auditing	<p>candidate countries and potential candidates to exchange information/experience on climate change. A strengthened cooperation on issues of regional importance, through the development of best practice documents and capacity-building activities for areas addressing the issues of climate change, is also envisaged under RENA</p> <p>The project aims to enhance the capacity of civil society to apply European and Bulgarian legislation on environment management. The project target groups are small and medium-size private companies, local authorities and civil society. The principal project activities are: i) Gathering of information on the environmental management and audit scheme (EMAS) in Bulgaria, as well as good practices in EU; ii) Organization of five workshops for the local authorities; iii) Study on the target groups' and mass media's additional information needs; iv) Elaboration of recommendations for future activities to promote the scheme; v) Informational campaign, including the design of a web page</p>	2007 to 2008, Bulgaria	EU, Ministry of Environment and Water, Bulgaria	
Towards Class A – Municipal buildings as shining examples	<p>The objective of this project is to familiarize local authorities with new energy efficiency requirements for public buildings. The requirements are listed in the new Bulgarian legislative acts transposing European Energy Performance of Buildings Directive. Involvement of EnEffect in its capacity as secretariat of the Municipal Energy Efficiency Network EcoEnergy supports the Bulgarian municipalities in energy audits and energy efficiency certification of buildings. Samokov municipality is a pilot municipality in the display campaign. Under this campaign local authorities</p>	Ongoing, Bulgaria	EU, Energie-Cites, Center for Energy Efficiency EnEffect, Samokov municipality	

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Purpose/target of activity</i>	<i>Date and location</i>	<i>Agencies and institutions involved</i>	<i>Web link for further information</i>
	publicly display energy and environmental performance of their public buildings using the same energy label as for household appliances			
Development of Bulgarian national system of information management and reporting under the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) directive	The main objective of the project is to strengthen the capacity of the executive environment agency (EEA) to issue permits and to report according to the provisions of IPPC-directive. Expected results are as follows: i) To enable the EEA to issue permits in accordance with IPPC requirements; ii) To create a reporting system for the EEA in conformity with the IPPC Directive and other international agreements; iii) To increase awareness among Bulgarian industry about the IPPC Directive provisions	Ongoing, Bulgaria	EU	
Energy efficient electric motor systems in new member and candidate countries	Through the SAVE programme, the European Commission has developed and is developing a broad range of tools. The objective of the project is to support the European Commission in disseminating and applying the existing SAVE energy efficiency motor system 'MCP Tool Set'. The project focuses on dissemination and application of these tools through national programmes in Eastern European countries. This project aims to raise awareness among policy makers and industry in this area	Ongoing, Bulgaria, Poland, Romania	EU, SAVE programme	
Central and Eastern European Countries Appliance Policy	The project was developed with the aim of supporting Central and Eastern European countries in creating suitable conditions for implementing appliance labeling and efficiency policies in accordance with EU appliance efficiency legislation and programmes. The project aims to increase expertise in the areas of verification and enforcement, market introduction aspects, strengthening relationships between	2006 to 2009, Bulgaria, new member States	EU, Center for Energy Efficiency EnEffect, a project (CEEAP): Implementing EU-Appliance Policy in Central and Eastern Europe, funded through Intelligent Energy - Europe programme	

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Purpose/target of activity</i>	<i>Date and location</i>	<i>Agencies and institutions involved</i>	<i>Web link for further information</i>
Green Labels Purchase – making procurement a greener process with energy labels	<p>stakeholders and to start up the national actions to improve energy efficiency</p> <p>The objective of the project is the increase of the share of energy efficient procurement procedures on the European level. The procurement procedures are a good opportunity for purchase and use of energy efficient equipment and materials. The project addresses state bodies, municipalities, and state, municipal and private companies. The organizations involved in the project implementation receive technical help and consultations as well as support for candidates to participate in similar projects.</p>	Ongoing, Bulgaria, Hungary, Latvia, Poland, Slovenia, Germany, Austria, Finland, Italy	EU, Center for Energy Efficiency EnEffect, EU Intelligent Energy – Europe programme	
Creating Markets for Renewable Power in Ukraine	<p>This project addresses policy, finance, business, and information barriers to renewable energy market developments in Ukraine. The total value of the project is USD 90.53 million with GEF contribution of USD 8.45 million. Estimated direct emission reduction is 4 million tonnes of CO₂eq over the investment lifetime from 80MW of additional installed capacity. Post project indirect reductions may reach 500 million tonnes of CO₂eq over the next 20 years. Expected project outcomes are as follows: i) Policy barriers to grid-connected renewables removed; ii) Business and information barriers reduced; iii) Renewable Energy investments facilitated</p>	2008 to 2013, Ukraine	GEF, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)	< http://www.gefonline.org/projectDetailsSQL.cfm?projID=3535 >
Improving efficiency in public buildings in the Russian Federation	<p>This project is designed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in Russia by improving efficient use of energy in public buildings such as kindergartens, schools, hospitals, and public offices. Its total value is USD 72.11 million with GEF contribution of USD 9.21 million. By</p>	2008 to 2013, Russian Federation	GEF, EBRD under the Energy Efficiency Umbrella Program	< http://www.gefonline.org/projectDetailsSQL.cfm?projID=3596 >

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Purpose/target of activity</i>	<i>Date and location</i>	<i>Agencies and institutions involved</i>	<i>Web link for further information</i>
Improving Urban Housing Efficiency in the Russian Federation	combining technical assistance with financing, the EBRD aims to help local authorities overcome common obstacles to financing energy efficiency (EE) improvements such as allocation of resources for energy audits and project preparation, tendering procedures, and management of larger scale programs that may need additional dedicated resources This project is designed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in Russia by encouraging energy efficiency measures in the reconstruction and refurbishment of municipal and mixed ownership housing stock. The project's total value is USD 96.37 million with GEF contribution of 9.67 million. The project aims to integrate energy efficiency concerns into all phases of municipal housing, from planning to refurbishment and maintenance and maximize the energy and climate benefits of the Russian Municipal Housing Reform Fund. Based on current operating conditions and the proposed performance of the buildings in the project, EBRD estimates that the refurbishment of housing stock within the context of the project will generate an emission reduction of around 30 per cent relative to the situation at the start of the project	2008 to 2014, Russian Federation	GEF, EBRD under Energy Efficiency Umbrella Program	< http://www.gefonline.org/projectDetailsSQL.cfm?projID=3597 >
Market Transformation Programme on Energy Efficiency in GHG-Intensive Industries in Russia	This project will reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the Russian Federation by transforming the market for industrial energy efficiency in GHG-intensive industries. Its total value is USD 151.14 million with GEF contribution of USD 15.39 million. The project will lead to a transformation of the market for industrial energy efficiency through activities that will: i) improve industrial energy efficiency	2008 to 2014, Russian Federation	GEF, EBRD, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	< http://www.gefonline.org/projectDetailsSQL.cfm?projID=3593 >

Activity	Purpose/target of activity	Date and location	Agencies and institutions involved	Web link for further information
Financing Public Building Efficiency	<p>in heavy industries; ii) have a direct positive effect on rational energy use with related environmental benefits; and iii) improve the commercial prospects of industrial borrowers</p> <p>This project, the total value of which is USD 86 million including GEF contribution of USD 5.2 million, promotes GHG emission reductions in Romania by improving efficient use of energy in public buildings. The project capitalizes on the existing positive policy environment by addressing barriers to municipal project financing through a targeted technical assistance program. The project helps local authorities overcome common obstacles to financing energy efficiency improvements, such as allocation of resources for energy audits and project preparation, tendering procedures, and management of larger-scale programs that may need additional dedicated resources. Investment barriers are addressed through Performance Contracting (energy service companies) and the introduction of the sale of receivables (forfeiting)</p>	2010 to 2015, Romania	GEF, EBRD	< http://www.gefonline.org/projectDetailsSQL.cfm?projID=4009 >
Solar plant	<p>The Earth Fund Platform has approved a sum of USD 13 million for leveraging a project on construction of a 21.4 MW photovoltaic solar power plant expected to save 28.8ktCO₂eq per year. In 2010, the market barriers for similar projects have been excessively high</p>	Ongoing, Bulgaria	GEF, International Finance Corporation (IFC) Earth Fund Platform (the GEF and IFC entered into public-private partnership)	
Improving Energy Efficiency and Promoting Renewable Energy in the Agro-Food and Other Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in Ukraine	<p>The objective of this project is to improve energy efficiency and promote renewable energy in SMEs. The total value of the project is USD 17.878 million, GEF contribution is USD 5,228 million. The project focuses on the most energy-</p>	2009 to 2015, Ukraine	GEF, UNIDO	< http://www.gefonline.org/projectDetailsSQL.cfm?projID=3917 >

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Purpose/target of activity</i>	<i>Date and location</i>	<i>Agencies and institutions involved</i>	<i>Web link for further information</i>
Phase Out Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) and Promotion of Hydrofluorocarbon-free (HFC-free) Energy Efficient Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Systems in the Russian Federation through Technology Transfer	intensive manufacturing SMEs through several pilots, and will scale up these approaches. In addition, the project will strengthen policy and the regulatory framework on energy efficiency and renewable energy in these enterprises. The direct GHG emission reduction potential of the project is 1,400,000 tCO ₂ eq The objective of this project is to phase out ozone depleting substances (HCFCs) and to promote energy efficiency in the foam and refrigeration manufacturing sectors in the Russian Federation. The project will consist of the following components: i) institutional capacity-building; ii) phase-out of HCFC consumption in the key consuming sectors of foam and refrigeration and development of ozone depleting substances destruction facility and supporting recovery network; iii) technology transfer for design of higher efficiency, HFC-free refrigeration and air conditioning systems, and purchase of production lines for demonstration projects; iv) stimulation of market growth for energy efficient equipment	2009 to 2015, Russian Federation	GEF, UNIDO	
Russia Energy Efficiency Financing (REEF) project	The project objective is to improve the efficiency of energy use in Russia by scaling-up commercial lending by banks for energy efficiency investments in the industrial and public sectors. The global environmental objective is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by scaling-up energy efficiency investments. The total value of the project is USD 849.5 million with GEF contribution of USD 25 million	2010 to 2016, Russian Federation	GEF, World Bank	< http://www.gefonline.org/projectDetailsSQL.cfm?projID=4427 >
Russian Sustainable Energy Finance program	The primary goal of this project is to build capacity in Russian financial institutions through the process of developing and marketing specialized energy efficiency	2004 to 2013, Russian Federation	GEF, IBRD/IFC	< http://www.gefonline.org/projectDetailsSQL.cfm?projID=2111 >

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Purpose/target of activity</i>	<i>Date and location</i>	<i>Agencies and institutions involved</i>	<i>Web link for further information</i>
Renewable Energy Project (RREP)	<p>finance products targeting appropriate market niches and financing energy efficiency projects as a direct result. The program aims to establish sustainable lending practices in the Russian financial sector, which supports energy efficiency investment</p> <p>RREP fulfills the function of a market facilitation organization for renewable energies through a technical assistance component for policies, information dissemination and project support, and financial assistance with a project preparation window and a revolving fund for selective low-interest loans</p>	2007 to 2015, Russian Federation	GEF, IBRD, Ministry of Economic Development and Trade	< http://www.gefonline.org/projectDetailsSQL.cfm?projID=2376 >
Commercializing Energy Efficiency Finance – Tranche II	<p>The project is a replication of the Hungary Energy Efficiency Co-financing Program. IFC employs a contingent financing modality which uses GEF resources to leverage IFC and private capital. Under the project, IFC provides partial guarantees, and related credit enhancement mechanisms adapted to country market conditions, supporting the financing of energy efficiency projects by domestic financial institutions (FIs), as well as private project sponsors. The project includes a complementary technical assistance program to develop a pipeline of finance-ready energy efficiency projects and to build commercial capacities of businesses and participating FIs. The project mobilizes local financial and industry resources and commercialize energy efficiency finance by engaging key parties to implement energy efficiency projects on commercial terms</p>	2002 to 2014, Czech Republic, Slovak Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania	GEF, World Bank, International Finance Corporation (IFC)	< http://www.gefonline.org/projectDetailsSQL.cfm?projID=2174 >
Removing barriers to energy efficiency improvements in the state sector in Belarus	<p>This project seeks: i) To support managers of State-owned facilities and decision-makers at a national and regional level in</p>	2006 to 2010, Belarus	GEF, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Committee on Energy	< http://www.gefonline.org/projectDetailsSQL.cfm?projID=2107 >

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Purpose/target of activity</i>	<i>Date and location</i>	<i>Agencies and institutions involved</i>	<i>Web link for further information</i>
	financial and technical assessment of selected energy efficiency technologies and projects and provide support for energy audits, feasibility studies and in the development of bankable proposals; ii) To raise awareness, and implement an outreach strategy and recognition programmes to heighten bankers' and State employees' awareness of the benefits of energy efficiency, and reward exemplary energy leadership; iii) To promote implementation schemes such as employee bonuses for energy efficiency; allowing state institutions to retain and re-invest savings from energy efficiency in new energy efficiency schemes and improve partnerships between government, suppliers and financial institutions; iv) To develop energy efficiency policy that supports investment by state facilities and companies in energy efficiency investment		Efficiency und the Council of Ministers of Belarus	
Building Local Capacity for Promoting Energy Efficiency in Private and Public Buildings	The objective of the project is to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions associated with energy use of private and public buildings in Bulgaria by improving energy efficiency	2006 to 2010, Bulgaria	GEF, UNDP, EnEffect	< http://www.gefonline.org/projectDetailsSQL.cfm?projID=2244 >
Lake Balaton Integrated Vulnerability Assessment, Early Warning and Adaptation Strategies	The project aims to build on the results and significant tradition of scientific work in the Lake Balaton region. Recently initiated research in Hungary focused on adaptation to climate change, as well as innovative approaches to integrated assessment of vulnerability to global change and the formulation of adaptive measures. The project had a total budget of USD 4,075,000 that was financed by a GEF contribution of USD 985,000 and by co-financing commitments of about USD 3,080,000. The ultimate goal is to facilitate the development and implementation of	2005 to 2008, Hungary	GEF, UNDP	< http://www.gefonline.org/projectDetailsSQL.cfm?projID=2630 >

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Purpose/target of activity</i>	<i>Date and location</i>	<i>Agencies and institutions involved</i>	<i>Web link for further information</i>
	effective adaptive strategies			
Polish Energy Efficiency Motors Programme	The Polish Energy Efficient Motors Programme project aimed to overcome barriers to increased market penetration of energy efficient motors and related efficiency improvements in electric motor systems. The project had four main activities to be supported under the GEF. The first major activity focused on building capacity and raising awareness by providing information and services related to energy efficient electric motor systems. The second major activity involved demonstration projects to establish and showcase the technical and economic benefits of energy efficient motor systems, and increase awareness. The third major activity had the objective of stimulating market transformation and competition through a financial incentive mechanism, supported by coordinated and targeted awareness raising activities. The fourth, a policy component, comprised both institutional and information instruments, and has been identified as a separate component because it addresses a different target group than the other components and requires a different approach on a national government level	2003 to 2009, Poland	GEF, UNDP, Polish National Energy Conservation Agency S.A., Polish Foundation for Energy Efficiency	< http://www.gefonline.org/projectDetailsSQL.cfm?projID=1265 >
Removing Barriers to Coal Mine Methane Recovery and Utilization	This project reduced coal bed methane emissions in the Kuznetsk coal basin. The project provided technical assistance to build the capacity of local stakeholders to develop and implement projects of this type	2002 to 2010, Russian Federation	GEF, UNDP, Ministry of Energy	< http://www.gefonline.org/projectDetails.cfm?projID=1162 >
Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions through the Use of Biomass Energy in Northwest Slovakia	The objectives of the project were as follows: i) To create a commercial wood pellet market in the region by constructing a central processing unit for pellet production from wood waste; ii) To provide a replicable, economically viable, and	2001 to 2009, Slovakia	GEF, UNDP, Slovak Energy Agency	< www.gefonline.org/projectDetails.cfm?projID=1318 >

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Purpose/target of activity</i>	<i>Date and location</i>	<i>Agencies and institutions involved</i>	<i>Web link for further information</i>
	environmentally friendly source of heat in 44 schools and public buildings by replacing existing coal/coke boilers with pellet-fired boilers; iii) To replicate the project in neighboring municipalities and in at least one other region of Slovakia. A conference on Biomass - Clean Energy was organized in March in Zilina and Kysucky Lieskovec. A book <i>Heating with wood pellets – planning, installation, operation – pellet market</i> was prepared for publication. The project was presented at the fair Coneco – Racioenergia 2006 in Bratislava and at the conference ‘Renewable heating and cooling’ during Energiesparmesse Wels			
Removing Barriers to the Reconstruction of Public Lighting (PL) Systems in Slovakia	The objective of this project has been to avoid 42,122 tonnes of carbon equivalent over 20 years by catalysing USD 2.63 million in investments in energy efficient public lighting technology during the three years of project implementation. The project and the services of the investment facilitation department (IFD) were evaluated by an independent international expert. As a conclusion of the mid-term evaluation, the IFD was given recommendations for improvements. Audits of public lighting systems were elaborated in another seven municipalities. Six of the elaborated audits were done by IFD internally. The project and services of IFD were broadcast on TV and published in printed media as a result of a press conference held in September	2005 to 2010, Slovakia	GEF, UNDP, Slovak Energy Agency	< http://www.gefonline.org/projectDetails.cfm?projID=1557 >
Sustainable Mobility in the City of Bratislava	The objective of the project is to reduce CO ₂ emissions from the road transport sector in Bratislava. The project aims to reduce the usage of private motor transport, increase the usage of public transport, promote the usage of non-motor transport,	2008 to 2014, Slovakia	GEF, UNDP	< http://www.gefonline.org/projectDetailsSQL.cfm?projID=3433 >

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Purpose/target of activity</i>	<i>Date and location</i>	<i>Agencies and institutions involved</i>	<i>Web link for further information</i>
	and integrate sustainable transport programme in the urban planning within the municipality of Bratislava			
Russian Federation: Transforming the Market for Efficient Lighting	This project's objective is to transform the Russian market towards efficient lighting technologies and to phase out inefficient lighting, thereby reducing national GHG emissions. The project focuses on phasing out outdated technologies for residential, office and street lighting, from a current share of close to 100 per cent of the market to a market share of 30 per cent or less	2008 to 2013, Russian Federation	GEF, UNDP	< http://www.gefonline.org/projectDetailsSQL.cfm?projID=3658 >
Standards and Labels for Promoting Energy Efficiency	The objective of the project is to address the existing policy, institutional, information, market and technological barriers that hamper the widespread introduction of energy efficiency standards and labeling. Its total value equals USD 40.21 million with a GEF contribution of USD 10.21 million. The project is expected to realize energy savings of 15–20 tera TWh/year (10–15 MtCO ₂ /year) by the end of the project, and 30–35 TWh/year (25–30 MtCO ₂ /year) by the end of the impact period	2008 to 2014, Russian Federation	GEF, UNDP	< http://www.gefonline.org/projectDetailsSQL.cfm?projID=3216 >
Building Energy Efficiency in Northwest Russia	This project builds local capacities for and demonstrates local solutions to improved energy efficiency in construction and maintenance of buildings in northwest Russia. Its total value is USD 23.25 million with a GEF contribution of USD 5.98 million. The project is targeting up to 20 per cent electricity saving and up to 45 per cent heat saving in the residential construction and housing sectors leading to estimated reduction of GHG emissions by 0.5 MtCO ₂ per year through project demonstration and replication through the North West Federal Okrug	2008 to 2014, Russian Federation	GEF, UNDP	< http://www.gefonline.org/projectDetailsSQL.cfm?projID=3659 >
Energy Efficient Lighting in	The aim of the proposed project is to reduce	2008 to 2014,	GEF, UNDP	< http://www.gefonline.or

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Purpose/target of activity</i>	<i>Date and location</i>	<i>Agencies and institutions involved</i>	<i>Web link for further information</i>
Residential and Public Buildings	Ukraine's GHG emissions by transforming the market towards more energy efficient lighting technologies and gradual phase-out of inefficient lighting products in residential and public buildings. The total value of the project is USD 25.1 million and a GEF contribution of USD 6.6 million. Direct GHG emissions reduction from implementation of a demonstration programme will be 281,000 tCO ₂ per year or 1.4 MtCO ₂ over the five year product life cycle of a compact fluorescent light bulb	Ukraine		g/projectDetailsSQL.cfm?projID=3724 >
Improving Energy Efficiency in Residential Buildings in the Republic of Belarus	The objective of this project is to overcome barriers to help ensure that energy efficiency best practices are carried out in the construction of new residential buildings in Belarus. The four project components envisaged by this project are as follows: i) developing the legal and regulatory framework and mechanisms to enforce the legislation for improving energy efficiency in newly constructed residential buildings; ii) enhancing the expert capacity of Belarusian specialists for implementing new energy efficiency standards and norms for new residential buildings; iii) demonstrating energy and cost-saving potential of new energy efficient measures in two Belarusian cities; and iv) fostering outreach and dissemination	2010 to 2017, Belarus	GEF, UNDP	http://www.gefonline.org/projectDetailsSQL.cfm?projID=2630 >
Greening 2014 Sochi Olympics: A Strategy and Action Plan for the Greening Legacy	This project proposes a greening strategy and action plan for the 2014 Winter Olympics in Sochi. The project's total value equals USD 3 million with a GEF contribution of USD 1.1. The project develops greening recommendations and action plans in six specific sectors. By introducing early climate change planning, the project will help set up a 'carbon neutral' event and unleash the potential for	2009 to 2014, Russian Federation	GEF, UNDP	www.gefonline.org/projectDetailsSQL.cfm?projID=4030 >

Activity	Purpose/target of activity	Date and location	Agencies and institutions involved	Web link for further information
Reducing GHG Emissions from Road Transport in Russia's Medium-sized Cities	<p>GHG emissions reduction during preparation and convening of the Sochi Olympics</p> <p>This project aims to reduce GHG emissions from urban transport system in medium-sized Russian cities. The project will introduce sustainable urban mobility models in two pilot medium-size cities and establish national policy and regulatory frameworks to support market transformation towards more efficient and less carbon-intensive transport modes. By tightening fuel efficiency standards, along with introducing car labeling and public awareness campaigns, the project will speed up efficient renewal of the country's car fleet and drive the desired changes in consumer behavior. The project will also capitalize on the opportunity to demonstrate sustainable and low-carbon transport solutions at a big international event: 2013 World University Games in Kazan, Tatarstan Republic (XXVII Summer Universiade)</p>	2010 to 2015, Russian Federation	GEF, UNDP	< http://www.gefonline.org/projectDetailsSQL.cfm?projID=4008 >
Improving Energy Efficiency in Low-Income Households and Regions of Romania	<p>This project will reduce energy consumption and associated GHG emissions in buildings in low-income households and regions of Romania. The project will improve policies to support energy efficiency, develop capacity to reduce fuel consumption in low-income communities, and reduce energy consumption through community-based retrofits and training</p>	2010 to 2015, Romania	GEF, UNDP	< http://www.gefonline.org/projectDetailsSQL.cfm?projID=4228 >
Financing Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Investments for Climate Change Mitigation	<p>This project is designed to establish a dedicated financial facility for energy efficiency and renewable energy in Eastern Europe and CIS that can serve as a vehicle for the large-scale participation of private</p>	2005 to 2014, Belarus, Bulgaria, Romania, Russian Federation, Ukraine, Kazakhstan,	GEF, UNEP, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	< http://www.gefonline.org/projectDetailsSQL.cfm?projID=2619 >

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Purpose/target of activity</i>	<i>Date and location</i>	<i>Agencies and institutions involved</i>	<i>Web link for further information</i>
	sector investors in partnership with public entities. The proposal is to support the development of a USD 250 million public-private equity fund that will be able to complement other funding schemes (including those implemented or contemplated by the GEF and/or other supporting institutions) and, as a result, leverage an investment volume of up to USD 2 billion for energy efficiency and renewable energy projects	Macedonia, Serbia		
Energy Management and Performance Related Energy Savings Scheme	The project promoted the concept of monitoring and targeting as an energy management tool that helps achieve substantial improvements in energy-efficiency and reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. The project supported activities of the participating governments to promote the use of monitoring and targeting in each country by providing a technical assistance package that addressed the barriers. It coupled these with energy service company-type financing that brought about additional private sector investment in energy savings equipment and technologies. The target sectors were industry and commercial establishments	2002 to 2008, Czech Republic, Slovakia	GEF, UNEP, UNEP Division of Technology, Industry and Economics	< http://www.gefonline.org/projectDetailsSQL.cfm?projID=1096 >
Bulgarian Energy Efficiency Fund	Bulgarian Energy Efficiency Fund (BgEEF) was established through the Energy Efficiency Act adopted by the Bulgarian Parliament in February 2004. The main objective of BgEEF is to facilitate energy efficiency investments and promote the development of an energy efficiency market in Bulgaria. To this extent, BgEEF will support the identification, development, and financing of viable energy efficiency projects implemented by Bulgarian private enterprises, municipalities and households	Ongoing, Bulgaria	GEF, IBRD (World Bank), the Government of Austria, the Bulgarian Government and private Bulgarian enterprises	

42 Table 3
Activities undertaken in cooperation with international organizations

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Purpose/target of activity</i>	<i>Date and location</i>	<i>Agencies and institutions involved</i>	<i>Activity report or web link for further information</i>
Capacity-building for implementation of flexible mechanisms of Kyoto protocol in Belarus	This project assists Belarus in creating the necessary enabling environment for the country's full-scale participation in the flexible mechanisms of the Kyoto Protocol. Belarus needs to gain hands-on experience and enhance internal capacity in implementation of the Kyoto mechanisms – joint implementation (JI) projects, green investment scheme (GIS) and voluntary trading. The missing elements of the institutional and legal framework for JI need to be formed	2006 to 2008, Belarus	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Ministry of Environmental Protection	< http://undp.by/en/undp/db/00052105.html >
Strengthening the National System for Technology Transfer in the Republic of Belarus on the Basis of Information and Communication Technologies	This project facilitates the development of private enterprise based on technological innovation by working to: i) Improve the legal framework for technology transfer and raise the status of intellectual property rights in the evaluation and transfer of technologies; ii) Strengthen the institutional framework for technology transfer; iii) Support innovation-driven enterprise among young people; iv) Encourage the development and conduct of technology foresight surveys in the Republic of Belarus	2006 to 2009, Belarus	UNDP, United Nations Industrial Development Organization	< http://undp.by/en/undp/db/00050965.html >

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Purpose/target of activity</i>	<i>Date and location</i>	<i>Agencies and institutions involved</i>	<i>Activity report or web link for further information</i>
Organization of workshops for experts	The UNFCCC secretariat has organized a significant number of workshops in many areas, including GHG inventory development, technology transfer and joint implementation projects. Some of the workshops targeted stakeholders and experts from EIT countries. Other workshops had a different targeted audience; however, the representatives of EIT countries were always present as observers	1999 to 2011, ongoing, all countries with economies in transition (EIT countries)	UNFCCC	<unfccc.int>